SHORT NOTES

Replacement names for Permian stauraxon radiolarians

Kazuhiro Sugiyama

Marine Geology Department, Geological Survey of Japan, 1-1-3 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaraki 305-8567, Japan

Received 6 April 2000; Revised manuscript accepted 21 July, 2000

Abstract. New names are proposed for two genera of Permian stauraxon radiolarians to correct existing homonymy; the replacement names are *Raciditor* Sugiyama for *Nazarovella* De Wever and Caridroit and *Kimagior* Sugiyama for *Deflandrella* De Wever and Caridroit. This action makes the family Deflandrellidae De Wever and Caridroit invalid according to Art. 39 of ICZN (1999), therefore the family Kimagioridae is established to replace Deflandrellidae.

Key words: Deflandrella, Nazarovella, replacement name, Permian, stauraxon radiolarians

Introduction

Radiolarians are diverse marine zooplankton having a long evolutionary history beginning, to our knowledge, with the Cambrian period (e.g., Won and Below, 1999). When discussing the evolution, phylogenetic classification and systematics of the Radiolaria of a particular period or era (e.g. Permian, Mesozoic), it is essential to establish a geological-historical context by examining materials of the preceding and subsequent geologic ages. This approach to research will ensure correct knowledge of the characteristics of each period or era.

However, most radiolarian researchers tend to specialize throughout their careers in the radiolarians of a particular geologic age. For example, those working on Paleozoic radiolarians generally do not have a basic knowledge of Cenozoic radiolarians. At the least, when we establish new taxa, it is necessary to consult a variety of monographic studies on radiolarians of other geologic time periods to avoid taxonomic confusion created by the creation of homonyms and synonyms.

In this short paper, I introduce new names for two genera of Permian stauraxon radiolarians which are junior homonyms. The invalid names were originally in honor of famous radiolarian researchers. When creating such names, particular attention should be paid to the likely posssibility of the names aleady having been employed by other researchers.

Systematic paleontology

Superfamily Ruzencevispongacea Kozur, 1980

Remarks. — Some researchers have used the name Latentifistulidea Nazarov and Ormiston, 1983, for this superfamily (e.g. Nazarov and Ormiston, 1983; Sashida and Tonishi, 1986). However, this is obviously an invalid name

according to Art. 36 of ICZN (1999), as mentioned in detail by Kozur and Mostler (1989).

Family Ormistonellidae De Wever and Caridroit, 1984 Genus *Raciditor* Sugiyama, new name

Not *Nazarovella* Kozur and Mostler, 1979, p. 68 (type species: *N. tetrafurcata Kozur and Mostler*, 1979).

Nazarovella De Wever and Caridroit, 1984, p. 101 (type speceis: N. gracilis De Wever and Caridroit, 1984).

Type species.—Raciditor gracilis (De Wever and Caridrot) = Nazarovella gracilis De Wever and Caridrot, 1984.

Remarks.—The generic name Nazarovella was first used by Kozur and Mostler (1979) for Triassic spherical radiolarians (spumellarian or entactinarian) possessing isometrically arranged spines with a quadrifurcated tip. Based on Arts. 23 and 60 of ICZN (1999), therefore, the replacement name Raciditor is given herein for Nazarovella proposed by De Wever and Caridroit (1984), who studied Permian stauraxon spumellarians from the Ultra-Tamba terrane of SW Japan, and named those stauraxon spumellarians having one short horn and three, long and grooved arms forming a flattened-tetrahedral structure as Nazarovella.

Etymology.—Named by use of an anagram of the family name of Dr. M. Caridroit, who first made excellent studies on the Ulta-Tamba terrane, SW Japan, using radiolarians. This name is of masculine gender.

Family Kimagioridae Sugiyama, new name

Deflandrellidae De Wever and Caridroit, 1984.

Type genus.—Kimagior Sugiyama, described below as a new name for *Deflandrella* De Wever and Caridroit, 1984.

Remarks. — Since the type genus of the family Deflandrellidae De Wever and Caridroit, 1984, is a junior homonym as discussed below, a replacement name for the

family is called for based on Art. 39 of ICZN (1999).

Genus Kimagior Sugiyama, new name

Not *Deflandrella* Loeblich and Tappan, 1961, p. 227 (type species: *Campylacantha cladophora* Jørgensen, 1905).

Deflandrella De Wever and Caridroit, 1984, p. 99 (type species: D. manica De Wever and Caridroit, 1984).

Type species. — Kimagior manicus (Dewever and Caridroit) = Deflandrella manica De Wever and Caridroit, 1984.

Remarks.—Since the generic name Campylacantha had already been used, Loeblich and Tappan (1961) introduced a replacement name Deflandrella for a homonymous name, Campylacantha Jørgensen, 1905, which was established for a plagiacanthid nassellarian from Norwegian plankton materials. Some radiolarian researchers have regarded Deflandrella Loeblich and Tappan as a junior subjective synomym of Neosemantis Popofsky, 1913 (e.g. Goll, 1979), whereas others have treated Deflandrella and Neosemantis as independent genera (e.g. Petrushevskaya, 1981). In any event, Deflandrella proposed by Loeblich and Tappan (1961) still remains valid taxonomically, which means that the identical name Deflandrella used by De Wever and Caridroit (1984) for Permian stauraxon spumellarian with three coplanar tubes is invalid.

Etymology.—Named by creating an anagram of a local place name, Kamigori, Hyogo Prefecture, SW Japan, near the type locality of the type species. This name is of masculine gender.

References

- De Wever, P. and Caridroit, M., 1984: Description de quelques nouveaux Latentifistulidea (Radiolaires Polycystines) Paléozoiques du Japon. Revue de Micropaleontologie, vol. 27, no. 2, p. 98–106.
- Goll, R. M., 1979: The Neogene evolution of Zygocircus, Neosemantis and Calimitra: their bearing on nassellarian classification. Micropaleontology, vol. 25, no. 4, p. 365– 396, pls. 1–5.
- ICZN (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature), 1999: International Code of Zoological Nomenclature,

- Fourth edition, 306 p. The International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature, London.
- Jørgensen, E., 1905: The protist plankton and the diatoms in bottom samples. *Bergens Museum Skrift*, 1905, ser. 1 (7), p. 49-151, 195-225, pls. 6-18.
- Kozur, H., 1980: Ruzhencevispongidae, eine neue Spumellaria-Familie aus dem Oberen Kungurian (Leonardian) und Sakmarian des Vorurals. Geologisch-Paläontologische Mitteilungen Innsbruck, vol. 10, p. 235-242.
- Kozur, H. and Mostler, H., 1979: Beiträge zur Erforschung der mesozoischen Radiolarien. Teil III: Die Oberfamilien Actinommacea HAECKEL 1862 emend., Artiscacea HAECKEL 1882, Multiarcusellacea nov. der Spumellaria und triassische Nassellaria. Geologisch-Paläontologische Mitteilungen Innsbruck, vol. 9, p. 1–132.
- Kozur, H. and Mostler, H., 1989: Radiolarien und Schwammskleren aus dem Unterperm des Vorurals. Geologisch-Paläontologische Mitteilungen Innsbruck, Sonderband 2, p. 147–275.
- Loeblich, A. R., Jr. and Tappan, H., 1961: Remarks on the systematics of the Sarkodina (Protozoa), renamed homonyms and new and validated genera. *Proceedings of* the Biological Society of Washington, vol. 74, p. 21–234.
- Nazarov, B. B. and Ormiston, A. R., 1983: A new superfamily of stauraxon polycystine Radiolaria from the Late Paleozoic of the Soviet Union and North America. Senckenbergiana Lethaea, vol. 64 (2/4), p. 363-379.
- Petrushevskaya, M. G., 1981: Radiolyarii otryada Nassellaria Mirovogo Okeana. Opredeliteli po Faune SSSR. *Izdavaemye Zoologicheskim Institutom Akademii Nauk* SSSR, no. 128, p. 1–406.
- Popofsky, A., 1913: Die Nassellarien des Warmwassergebietes. Wissenschaflichte Ergebnisse der Deutschen S\(\tilde{Y}\)dpolar-Expedition 1901 1903 auf dem Schiff "Gauss," vol. 14 (Zool. 6), no. 1, p. 217-416, pls. 28-38.
- Sashida, K. and Tonishi, K., 1986: Upper Permian stauraxon polycystine Radiolaria from Itsukaichi, western part of Tokyo Prefecture. Science Reports of the Institute of Geoscience, University of Tsukuba, Section B, vol. 7, p. 7–13 pls 1–4.
- Won, M.–Z. and Below, R., 1999: Cambrian Radiolaria from the Georgina Basin, Queensland, Australia. *Micropaleontology*, vol. 45, no. 4, p. 325–363.